《操作系统》课程实验报告

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| 实验名称 | Linux命令及虚拟机 | | | | | 实验序号 | 2 |
| 姓 名 | 陈超敏 | 系院专业 | 信管 | 班 级 | 1018 | 学 号 | 10207180562 |
| 实验日期 | 2012年11月 | | 指导教师 | 丘文峰 | | 成 绩 |  |
| **一、实验目的和要求、**  1,、了解Linux操作系统的发行版本;  2了解Vitural Box的使用;  3、掌握Red Hat Linux 系统的安装方法;  4、熟悉Red Hat Linux操作系统的环境;  5、掌握Red Hat Linux 系统下各类常用的命令使用 | | | | | | | |
| **二、实验预习内容**  1、Red Hat Linux 系统的安装方法;  2、Red Hat Linux操作系统的环境;  3、Red Hat Linux 系统下各类常用的命令使用 | | | | | | | |
| **三、实验设备**  配置名 配置参数  硬盘 ≥8GB  内存 ≥1GB  磁盘文件格式 NTFS, 以支持大的镜像文件  操作系统 Win32 XP +  软件 V irtualBox Red Hat Linux Server ISO安装软件包 | | | | | | | |
| **四、实验内容及步骤**  1．安装VirtualBox。  下载并安装VirtualBox。  如果要求需要安装权限， 点击“继续”按安装指示，完成安装过程；  下载 Red Hat Linux Server，由于文件比较大(3GB)，所以需要一点时间；创建虚拟机。双击运行VirtualBox,进入主界面后，点击“New” 创建一个新的虚拟机；进入虚拟机创建向导， 点击"Next"；安装Red Hat Linux点击存储；启动虚拟机进入安装界面；安装完成，重新引导；第一次登陆，初始化系统配置， 点下一步；成功安装，进入桌面。  2．参考命令说明完成实验 | | | | | | | |
| **五、实验结果、分析与心得**  1． [root@localhost ~]# ls  anaconda-ks.cfg chaomin.c hello.c Linuxstuff  a.out Desktop install.log listl  backups file2 install.log.syslog pthread1.c  [root@localhost ~]# ls -a  . file2 .metacity  .. .gconf .nautilus  anaconda-ks.cfg .gconfd pthread1.c  a.out .gnome .pthread1.c.swn  backups .gnome2 .recently-used  .bash\_history .gnome2\_private .recently-used.xbel  .bash\_logout .gstreamer-0.10 .redhat  .bash\_profile .gtkrc-1.2-gnome2 .scim  .bashrc hello.c .tcshrc  chaomin.c .hello.c.swp .thumbnails  .chewing .ICEauthority .Trash  .cshrc install.log .vboxclient-clipboard.pid  Desktop install.log.syslog .vboxclient-display.pid  .dmrc .lesshst .vboxclient-seamless.pid  .eggcups Linuxstuff .viminfo  .esd\_auth listl .xsession-errors  [root@localhost ~]#  [root@localhost ~]# mkdir min  [root@localhost ~]# ls  anaconda-ks.cfg chaomin.c hello.c Linuxstuff pthread1.c  a.out Desktop install.log listl  backups file2 install.log.syslog min  [root@localhost ~]# cd min  [root@localhost min]# mkdir min/mi.  mkdir: 无法创建目录 “min/mi.”: 没有那个文件或目录  [root@localhost min]# mkdir /root/min/mi.  [root@localhost min]# ls -a  . .. mi.  [root@localhost min]# cd .  [root@localhost min]# cd ..  [root@localhost ~]# pwd  /root  [root@localhost ~]# ls min  mi.  [root@localhost ~]# ls mi  ls: mi: 没有那个文件或目录  [root@localhost ~]# ls /root/min/mi  ls: /root/min/mi: 没有那个文件或目录  [root@localhost ~]# ls /root/min/mi.  [root@localhost ~]# ls ~/min  mi.  [root@localhost ~]# ls ~  anaconda-ks.cfg chaomin.c hello.c Linuxstuff pthread1.c  a.out Desktop install.log listl  backups file2 install.log.syslog min  [root@localhost ~]# ls ~/ ..  ..:  bin dev home lost+found misc net proc sbin srv tftpboot usr  boot etc lib media mnt opt root selinux sys tmp var  /root/:  anaconda-ks.cfg chaomin.c hello.c Linuxstuff pthread1.c  a.out Desktop install.log listl  backups file2 install.log.syslog min  [root@localhost ~]# cd ~/min  [root@localhost min]# cd ~/mi  bash: cd: /root/mi: 没有那个文件或目录  [root@localhost min]# cd ..  [root@localhost ~]# mv linuxstuff/science.txt min/mi./  mv: 无法 stat “linuxstuff/science.txt”: 没有那个文件或目录  [root@localhost ~]# cp /Linuxstuff/science.txt. /min/mi./  cp: 无法 stat “/Linuxstuff/science.txt.”: 没有那个文件或目录  [root@localhost ~]# cp /Linuxstuff/science.txt  cp: missing destination file operand after “/Linuxstuff/science.txt”  请尝试执行“cp --help”来获取更多信息。  [root@localhost ~]# cd ~/Linuxstuff  [root@localhost Linuxstuff]# cp /root/Linuxstuff/science.txt .  cp: “/root/Linuxstuff/science.txt” 及 “./science.txt” 为同一文件  [root@localhost Linuxstuff]#  [root@localhost ~]# clear  [root@localhost ~]# cd ~/Linuxstuff  [root@localhost Linuxstuff]# cp /root/Linuxstuff/science.txt .  cp: “/root/Linuxstuff/science.txt” 及 “./science.txt” 为同一文件  [root@localhost Linuxstuff]# cd/ ..  bash: cd/: 没有那个文件或目录  [root@localhost Linuxstuff]# cd ..  [root@localhost ~]# mv file2 min/mi.  [root@localhost ~]# ls min  mi.  [root@localhost ~]# ls mi.  ls: mi.: 没有那个文件或目录  [root@localhost ~]# ls -a min  . .. mi.  [root@localhost ~]# rmdir /min/mi./file2  rmdir: /min/mi./file2: 没有那个文件或目录  [root@localhost ~]# rm /backups/ry  rm: lstat “/backups/ry” 失败: 没有那个文件或目录  [root@localhost ~]# rmdir /backups/ry  rmdir: /backups/ry: 没有那个文件或目录  [root@localhost ~]# rmdir /root/backups/ry  rmdir: /root/backups/ry: 不是目录  [root@localhost ~]# rmdir /root/backups/science.bak/science.txt  rmdir: /root/backups/science.bak/science.txt: 不是目录  [root@localhost ~]# rm /root/backups/ry  rm：是否删除 一般空文件 “/root/backups/ry”? y  [root@localhost ~]# mkdir /root/min/mi./file2  mkdir: 无法创建目录 “/root/min/mi./file2”: 文件已存在  [root@localhost ~]# rmdir /root/min/mi./file2  [root@localhost ~]# ls -a /root/min/  . .. mi.  [root@localhost ~]#  [root@localhost ~]# cat /root/Linuxstuff/science.txt  The Electronic Telegraph Thursday 28 September 1995 Science  This summer the Royal Observatory at Herstmonceux  found new life as a science centre. 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"A scientist might be impressed," he objected, "but a child brought up on  cinema special effects might think it quite normal to have a top spinning in  space. The problem, then, would be to demonstrate how surprising it really is."  For Gregory, one of the world's leading authorities on the psychology of  perception, the challenge presented by the encounter of science with a child's  imagination has long been a passionate interest. In 1987 it led him to set up  the Exploratory, Britain's first hands-on science centre housed in Temple Meads  station in Bristol. All the exhibits, demonstrating phenomena as diverse as the  electrical effects of lightning and the length of sound waves, were designed to  be operated by children.  "The point about a science centre is that the exhibits should be fun," he said.  "By which I don't mean frivolous but interesting. They should trigger some  response in the child's mind - what I call a 'cortickle'."  This taste for deplorable puns belies Gregory's standing as a scientist whose  work on lunar photography, for example, made possible the successful docking  and landing of Nasa's Moon mission, but it is crucial to his achievement in  making science enjoyable. Both the Exploratory, which attracts 150,000 visitors  a year, and other centres inspired by its success, such as Birmingham's "Light  on Science" exhibition, all betray the same puckish outlook.  Herstmonceux, which opened in April this year, represents his most ambitious  attempt at cortex tickling. This time he aims not only to make science  entertaining but to rescue an irreplaceable part of Britain's scientific  heritage.  Much more challenging is the attempt to rescue a piece of scientific heritage  To judge by the response of both children and adults absorbed in working the  exhibits already in place, ranging from an Archimedes screw lifting water to  light-sensitive acoustic chimes, its success as a science centre is not in  question.  "Doesn't it make you feel sick?" demanded eight-year-old Robin Montgomery  enthusiastically as he gave instructions on how to use an experiment in optical  illusions. "When you look away you should see the floor rise up, and feel  yourself going bleeargh."  Whether or not that was precisely the illusion intended by the centre's  director, Steve Pizzey, whose Science Projects company devised the exhibits,  there is no doubt about the enjoyment of the 15,000 customers who have already  visited the centre. Pinned to the noticeboard were letters from local schools  filled with phrases such as "the best trip ever", "a brilliant day",  "absolutely fabulous".  Much more challenging is the attempt to rescue a piece of scientific heritage.  Until 1990, Herstmonceux, in East Sussex, was the site of the Royal Greenwich  Observatory, which moved there after the war in an attempt to escape London's  lights and pollution. At its height it boasted no fewer than six telescopes on  site, including the country's largest reflecting telescope, the 98-inch Isaac  Newton telescope, and a bank of atomic clocks which used to be responsible for  producing the pips of the BBC's time signal.  Its role came to an end after the Newton telescope was relocated to still  clearer air on top of an extinct volcano in the Canary Islands, and the  Observatory team was sent to Cambridge.  Left behind were the remaining telescopes, the Observatory's main building and  the 15th-century castle of Herstmonceux, all of which appeared doomed to decay  or conversion to timeshare property development. 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The castle and the  park were acquired for Queen's University in Ontario, enabling Gregory and  Steve Pizzey to buy the Observatory building with its garden full of  telescopes. Even with generous financial help from the local authorities, they  were taking on an enormous task - over �150,000 has been spent on setting up  the centre and making a start on the refurbishment of the telescopes, but to  restore them to working order will cost close to �1 million.  "It could finish us" Pizzey admitted. "It's bigger than anything we have dealt  with before, but we have so many skills and such experience in this area that  I'm sure it will succeed."  To fund the serious side of Herstmonceux, therefore, customers must be  attracted to the entertainments. It was this that made the Fabricators' Week  with its display of potential new attractions so significant. It was clear that  "What about this?" Prof Berry suggested. "I'll show you how to cut it down."  Drawing a Swiss army knife from his pocket, he sliced through the air beneath  the top, and with the magnetic force interrupted, the top dropped to the  ground.  That's the sort of cortickling thing you learn at science centres - a Swiss  Army knife not only has a tool for removing stones from horses' hooves but one  for destroying adiabatic traps.  \* Herstmonceux Science Centre is open daily 10am-6pm (tel 01323-832731),  nearest stations Battle and Polgate. The International Study Centre offers  limited accommodation (01323-834444).  [root@localhost ~]# grep -n 'spinning top' Linuxstuff/science.txt  24:spinning top, invented by Bill Hones of Seattle, for the scientific journal  128:the spinning top had potential if it could be made more surprising.  [root@localhost ~]# grep -c 'spinning top' Linuxstuff/science.txt  2  [root@localhost ~]#  [root@localhost ~]# grep -ivc 'spinning top' Linuxstuff/science.txt  140  [root@localhost ~]# wc -w Linuxstuff/science.txt  wc: Linuxstuff/science.txt:36: 无效或不完整的多字节字符或宽字符  wc: Linuxstuff/science.txt:117: 无效或不完整的多字节字符或宽字符  wc: Linuxstuff/science.txt:119: 无效或不完整的多字节字符或宽字符  1251 Linuxstuff/science.txt  [root@localhost ~]# wc -1 Linuxstuff/science.txt  wc：无效选项 -- 1  请尝试执行“wc --help”来获取更多信息。  [root@localhost ~]# wc -l Linuxstuff/science.txt  142 Linuxstuff/science.txt  [root@localhost ~]#  [root@localhost ~]# cat  nihao!  nihao!  nishiwodepengypume?  nishiwodepengypume?  holleholle[root@localhost ~]# cat > listl  pear  banana  apple  [root@localhost ~]# cat list2  cat: list2: 没有那个文件或目录  [root@localhost ~]# cat listl  pear  banana  apple  [root@localhost ~]#  [root@localhost ~]# clear  [root@localhost ~]# cd ~  [root@localhost ~]# vim hi.c  [root@localhost ~]# gcchi.c  bash: gcchi.c: command not found  [root@localhost ~]# gcc hi.c  [root@localhost ~]# ls  anaconda-ks.cfg chaomin.c hi.c Linuxstuff pthread1.c  a.out Desktop install.log listl  backups hello.c install.log.syslog min  [root@localhost ~]# ./a.out  hi world!  [root@localhost ~]# vim hi.c  [root@localhost ~]# gcc hi.c  [root@localhost ~]# ls  anaconda-ks.cfg chaomin.c hi.c Linuxstuff pthread1.c  a.out Desktop install.log listl  backups hello.c install.log.syslog min  [root@localhost ~]# ./a.out  hi world!you are a good gilt  [root@localhost ~]# vim pthread1.c  [root@localhost ~]# gcc pthreadl.c  gcc: pthreadl.c：没有那个文件或目录  gcc: 没有输入文件  [root@localhost ~]# gcc pthread1.c  /tmp/cci2PckG.o: In function `main':  pthread1.c:(.text+0x3d): undefined reference to `pthread\_create'  pthread1.c:(.text+0x62): undefined reference to `pthread\_create'  pthread1.c:(.text+0x78): undefined reference to `pthread\_join'  pthread1.c:(.text+0x8b): undefined reference to `pthread\_join'  collect2: ld 返回 1  [root@localhost ~]# ls  anaconda-ks.cfg chaomin.c hello.c install.log Linuxstuff min  backups Desktop hi.c install.log.syslog listl pthread1.c  [root@localhost ~]# ./a.out  bash: ./a.out: 没有那个文件或目录  [root@localhost ~]# gcc -pthread pthreadl.c  gcc: pthreadl.c：没有那个文件或目录  gcc: 没有输入文件  [root@localhost ~]# gcc -lpthread pthreadl.c  gcc: pthreadl.c：没有那个文件或目录  [root@localhost ~]# gcc -lpthread pthread1.c  [root@localhost ~]# ls  anaconda-ks.cfg chaomin.c hi.c Linuxstuff pthread1.c  a.out Desktop install.log listl  backups hello.c install.log.syslog min  [root@localhost ~]# ./a.out  Thread 1  Thread 2  Thread 1 returns: 0  Thread 2 returns: 0  [root@localhost ~]# ./a.out  Thread 1  Thread 2  Thread 1 returns: 0  Thread 2 returns: 0  [root@localhost ~]#  2．分析你的结果，例如为什么会无序的输出  因为命令的指示，作用。  3．心得  很多事情要认真去做才会知道自己会不会做，就像安装red hat linux，还没开始的时候 ，你会觉得很难，但当牛安装了你才知道：不难。半个钟就能搞定了安装了。要运用的话，还是需要认真去学习，不懂的话要主动问，不过，后面的；练习题，我还是有点难以理解，，， | | | | | | | |
| **教师评语：**  **成绩:**  **教师签字：** | | | | | | | |